



A Cambridge group wants to have a say in how MIT will use this Cambridgeport property, on which the Simplex Company factory once stood. The land has been unused since MIT bought it in 1969 from Simplex.

## MIT and Cambridge clash on Simplex development

By Mike McNamee

A neighborhood group has charged MIT with bad faith, hostility, and arrogance in its dealings with Cambridge residents near MIT's Simplex property in Cambridgeport.

The Simplex Steering Committee charged in a series of letters and articles in the *Cambridge Chronicle* that MIT has refused to acknowledge the wishes of area residents in the development of the 19-acre site, formerly the property of Simplex Wire and Cable Company, which MIT purchased in 1969.

The Committee claims a Cambridge City Council vote in June authorized them to participate in MIT's planning for the Simplex property. The Council ruled at that time that no zoning variances or permits for building on the property would be issued until MIT had "obtained the mandate of the community" on development plans.

MIT officials have called the Council vote and "illegal" move, and say that the Simplex Steering Committee is not representative of the entire community. They add that Institute officials have offered to meet with community groups, including the Steering Committee, to discuss the future of the Simplex land.

Underdeveloped  
The Simplex property — 19

acres of mostly-deserted buildings, rubble, and empty land — has been empty since MIT took it over in 1969 from the failing Simplex Company. Economic factors and lack of a private developing company interested in the site has kept the land from being used since that time.

"We've talked to at least 15 companies about possible uses for that land since we bought it," said Vice President Kenneth R. Wadleigh '43. "Sometimes we've come pretty close to closing deals with them. But we never have come up with the package we want."

MIT's guidelines for development of the property, as stated by then-President Howard Johnson at the time of the purchase, haven't changed, according to Wadleigh. MIT pledged at that time to leave the land on the tax rolls, and to make the property useful to both the city as a whole and the neighborhood and area. "We're still committed to those pledges," Wadleigh said.

The Council vote, reflected a city view that MIT was not listening to area residents in its planning for the site. Since the vote, the Steering Committee has held a series of meetings, hearings, and forums, resulting in a list of development features that the committee considered necessary, including community kitchen, parking, and child-care facilities; community groups to

help determine what use is made of apartments vacated by Cambridgeport residents moving into housing built on the Simplex site; and facilities including a hydroponic garden, an auditorium, and recreational facilities.

These considerations were sent to MIT in a letter to President Weisner in December, asking (Please turn to page 2)

## Special labs committee: why was it disbanded?

By Norman D. Sandler  
and Mike McNamee

For five years, research activities at MIT's Lincoln Laboratories were regularly reviewed by a standing Institute committee of faculty and students.

Now, however, it appears that nobody — including the last chairman of the committee — knows for certain who, if anyone, is overseeing Lincoln Labs research.

Chemistry Professor John C. Sheehan, contacted by *The Tech* last week following publication of a report that Lincoln had been involved in the transmittal of army intelligence data on a nationwide computer network, said that the last time his Standing Committee on the Special Laboratories met formally was more than one year ago.

## Horn, Wilson quit UA race endorse Bachman, Zito

By Michael Garry

Jonathan Horn '77 and Tim Wilson '78 have withdrawn as candidates in the race for Undergraduate Association President (UAP) and Vice-President (UAVP), throwing their support on UAP-UAVP candidates Ken Bachman '75 and Dominick Zito '76.

According to a paid advertisement in *Monday* Bachman and Zito, if elected, will share their positions with Horn and Wilson, something which is "legally" permissible, said UAP Steve Wallman.

Bachman and Zito will compete against the remaining UAP-UAVP candidate term — Lee Allen '76 and Steve Shagoury '76 — in the election, to be held tomorrow in the lobby of Building 10 from 9am to 5pm.

Horn told *The Tech* that he withdrew from the race because "I felt the best opportunity for electing responsive, capable government for the next year was in my withdrawal in support of Bachman and Zito." He said he made the decision last weekend and that his running mate

Wilson was in full agreement with him.

Undergraduates voting in tomorrow's election will also choose class officers for each of the four classes and consider two referenda — a proposal to adopt a new UA constitution and a statement of student opinion on the program to train up to 54 Iranian students in nuclear engineering.

In a related matter, an effort is underway to hold a referendum on granting the Institute Committee (Inscm) the power to veto any exhibit that would be set up for more than 24 hours in the Lobby of Building 7.

Jim Miller '76, a former chairman of LSC who, with a few of his friends in the student government, initiated this effort, said he is presently gathering signatures of undergraduates on a petition to hold the referendum. He said he has already gathered 150 signatures and needs a total of 400 — or about 10 per cent of the undergraduate student body — to obtain permission from the UA to hold the referendum.

(Please turn to page 3)

## Committee sets '75-'76 dorm, dining rates

**Dorm rates increase 9%,  
4% less than last year;  
inflation cited as reason**

By Margaret Brandeau

Rates in all of the undergraduate dormitories will jump by more than 9 per cent in September.

This increase — which comes out to about \$86 for the academic year in each of the dormitories — was mainly caused by inflation according to Assistant Dean for Student Affairs Nancy Wheatley. She added that the percentage increase is about 4 per cent less than the total 1974 cost of living increase.

The housing costs at most other colleges and universities have risen by about 12 per cent, Wheatley said, so that "in terms of increases we're doing okay." She said that in spite of soaring energy and salary costs, the Housing Office and students have done well in "controlling expenses that are controllable."

In setting dormitory rents, Wheatley explained, (Please turn to page 2)

### Summary of Room and Board Rates (1974-75 and 1975-76)

#### Annual Rent (Including dining fee)

	1974-75	1975-76	Increase
MacGregor House	\$1017	\$1111	\$94
McCormick Hall	1006	1100	94
Burton House	1000	1092	92
New House	976*	1068	92*
Baker House	853	933	80
East Campus	852	932	80
Senior House	791	863	72
Weighted Average	\$ 930	\$1017	\$87
Bexley Hall	\$ 792	\$ 864	\$72
Total Weighted Average	\$ 922	\$1008	\$86

\*Assumes New House set equal to McCormick and Burton without desk service.

**Commons goes up \$90;  
points plan to be started  
to increase flexibility**

By Margaret Brandeau

In an effort to make the partial meals plan more flexible next year, Dining Service will institute a "points" program for meals next year, and will eliminate meal tickets and one-third meals plan.

The annual rate for the 19-meal plan (including IAP) will go up \$90 to \$1190 and the cost of the 15-meal plan will increase \$80 to \$930.

The points plan will provide a student with 268 points for \$230. A student can buy breakfast for 1 point, lunch for 3 points, and dinner for 4 points.

On the points program, a student will be able to get unlimited seconds.

This plan will provide more flexibility in the present dining system, according to Assistant Dean for Student Affairs Nancy Wheatley, because a student can buy any meals he wants; he does not (Please turn to page 2)

## '75-'76 dormitory rents increase by avg. of \$86

(Continued from page 1)

the rate review committee projects expenses for the next academic year and estimates the amount of income that will come into the dormitories during the summer. Student housing rents and housemaster-tutor rents are then set to provide a break-even operation.

Wheatley stressed that no current housing services will be curtailed next year. She said that even residents of MacGregor and McCormick, who pay about \$30 a year for desk services have been

## Simplex issue: city group angry

(Continued from page 1)

ing Weisner for a written response to show MIT's willingness to comply with the Committee's demands. Wadleigh said MIT officials had refused to answer the letter in writing, requesting instead to meet with the area resident groups to discuss their requests. The group refused to meet with Special Assistant to the Chairman Walter Milne, who handles most of MIT's relations with the city, Wadleigh said.

The Committee has charged that MIT is trying to divide the community and work against them through other groups. In a letter to the *Chronicle*, the Committee charged that a Faculty Club dinner with area residents, attended by Johnson, was a "tactic" to "divide the community by catering to some community leaders and disdaining others," calling this "sinister."

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## Dining Service sets point plan

(Continued from page 1)

have to pay for meals he does not eat. Many people who are presently on the one-third meals plan have to pay for breakfasts they do not eat. Wheatley noted that many students have expressed interest in being able to buy only dinners, for example. The 268 points are enough to buy five dinners a week throughout the term.

Meal tickets, said Wheatley, will be eliminated because "they are a real hassle." They have not worked out at all, she said, and are "driving Dining Service crazy." Many people have not yet paid for their tickets, and there is a large outstanding balance on them.

Commons costs for next year will be equal in the fall and spring terms. This year students pay about 8 per cent more for spring Commons than they do for fall Commons. According to Wheatley, this is because while there are the same number of school days in each term, there are more eating days in the spring term.

very "pro-desk."

The New House rent was set equal to that of Burton and McCormick without the cost of desk service she said. "We went through a list of plus and minus things in these dormitories," Wheatley noted. "We compared kitchens, carpeting, and room sizes, among other things, and decided that the new house is comparable to Burton and McCormick."

Wheatley said that the New dorm probably will have no trouble in attracting new students, because it will be cheaper than MacGregor, McCormick and Burton. She did say that some students may not want to live in the dorm because it will have no desk service.

There will no longer be a mid-year dorm rate review, Wheatley said, because of the difficulties involved in this year's mid-year review of graduate dormitory rates.

### Commons Contracts

	1974-75				1975-76			
	Fall	IAP	Spring	Total	Fall	IAP	Spring	Total
19 Meal Plan	\$480	\$100	\$520	\$1100	\$540	\$110	\$540	\$1190
15 Meal Plan	370	80	400	850	420	90	420	930
Partial Plan*	145	45	155	345	230	60	230	520

\*In 1974-75 this plan provides 25 breakfasts, 25 lunches, and 25 dinners. In 1975-76 it provides 268 points which can be used for any meal. Point values are 1 for breakfast, 3 for lunch, and 4 for dinner.

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## Who ordered disbandment?

(Continued from page 1)  
conversations last week with MIT officials.

Asked about the special labs committee, Sheehan's secretary said, "You'll have to ask (MIT Vice President) Constantine Simonides, who decided last year that we were defunct. We can't get straight answers from him; maybe you can."

According to Simonides, the initiative for disbanding the Sheehan committee came from Sheehan himself. "I believe that statutorily the committee is a continuing committee," Simonides said yesterday. "About a year ago, Sheehan talked to me or the President (Wiesner) and he said he didn't think he saw any further functioning for the committee after the divestment of the Draper Laboratories. We said that we thought the committee should continue with only the Lincoln Labs."

However, Sheehan said he was never certain of the committee's mandate following the Draper divestment. "We are not doing anything actively," Sheehan said, "I run into Lincoln director Gerald P. Dinneen every now and then and ask him what's going on, but as far as I'm concerned, we aren't a standing committee."

"I asked Dr. Dinneen to alert me if anything the least bit controversial seemed to be developing out there." But, Sheehan added, there have been no such reports.

Simonides said that MIT officials hope that the Committee on the Special Laboratories can again become active, possibly later this year.

"Sheehan has had contact with the Laboratories in some cases, through the director, although it's clear in my mind that he does not want to stay on," said Simonides.

Sheehan, he explained, "has been wanting to rotate out of the chairmanship. I expect that in the listing of standing committees that will come out this spring for next year, the committee (on Lincoln Labs) will be listed. I also fully expect that Dr. Sheehan will not remain as chairman."

Sheehan said that his committee actively reviewed Lincoln research activities and contract proposals prior to the Draper divestment. And, he added, that system drew criticism from people at Lincoln and its primary funding source, the Air Force.

"Some people objected to the approval process. The fact that contracts had to be reviewed by a faculty committee disturbed Air Force people and some at Lincoln Labs who felt Lincoln was at a disadvantage compared to other non-university competitors for research contracts."

The Lincoln Lab Committee has been endorsed in principle by the Ad Hoc Institute Committee on Outside Commitments, chaired by Institute Professor Gordon S. Brown, which later this week will recommend strong measures for overseeing MIT's research activities and improving communication between the Institute community and its various laboratories.

The Committee on the Use of Humans as Experimental Subjects  
(Please turn to page 10)

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## Control of lobby shows to be UA referendum if petition drive succeeds

(Continued from page 1)

Because of Miller's late start in collecting signatures on the petition, the referendum will not be included in tomorrow's election, but will be conducted at some later time.

The referendum proposal assumes that the new constitution, which establishes Inscm as the central governing body of the UA, will be approved in tomorrow's election. In addition to giving Inscm the power to veto the holding of any exhibit in the Building 7 Lobby, the proposal provides that the veto can be overturned by a majority vote in a special undergraduate referendum in which at least 25 per cent of the undergraduates would have to participate.

Even if students approve the proposal, Miller noted, it must still be accepted by the administration in order to take effect. Suzanne Weinberg, coordinator of the Lobby 7 Committee, which is in charge of the exhibits that are placed in the Building 7 Lobby was not available for comment on whether the administration would accept the proposal.

If the proposal does go through, Miller explained, Inscm would for the most part serve as a "rubber stamp" in approving exhibits for Lobby 7. Only rarely would Inscm "put its foot down" and object to exhibits which it feels obstructs Lobby 7, preventing students from easily walking through the lobby or from relaxing and chatting with friends in it, Miller said.

"I'm sick and tired of having to fight my way through the lobby," Miller said. "I think undergraduates should have some say about what gets put in Lobby 7."

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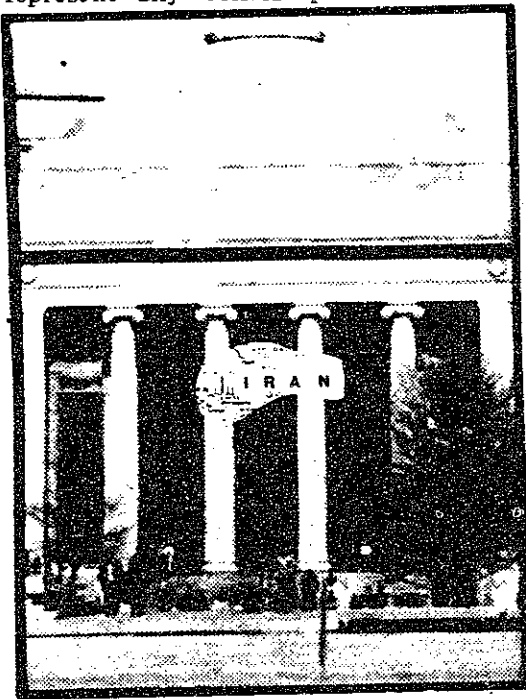
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# Commentary: faculty, student views

## Hansen: 'MIT should help fulfill industrialization goals'

By Kent F. Hansen  
Professor and Acting Head,  
Nuclear Engineering

I welcome the opportunity that *The Tech* has made available to discuss the issues that have arisen over the training of nuclear engineers from Iran. I should make it clear at the outset that my comments are my own, and in no way represent any official position of the



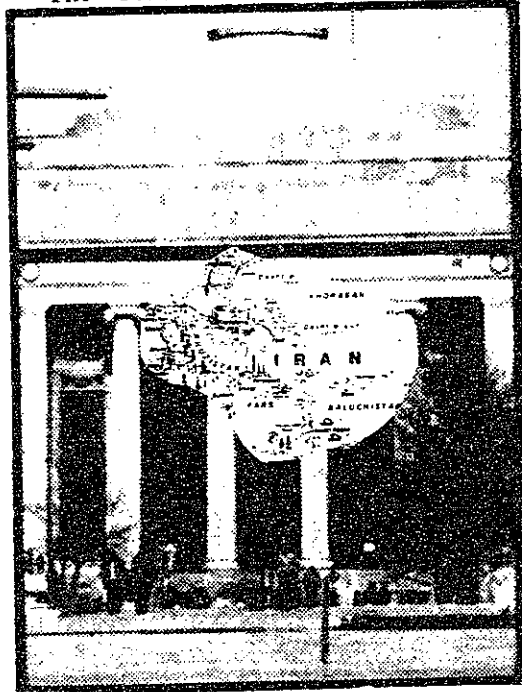
Institute, the School of Engineering or the Nuclear Engineering Department itself.

The discussions at faculty meetings and other meetings around the campus have identified three issues of concern with regard to this program. These issues are the proliferation of nuclear weapons, the dealings with the nondemocratic government of Iran, and the academic procedures used in establishing such a special program. I will make brief comments with regard to all these issues.

The problem of proliferation of nuclear weapons has been of great concern to the nuclear profession from its very beginning over 25 years ago. The efforts of people working in the area of disarmament and nonproliferation has led to several landmark contributions to the problem. The International Atomic Energy Organization (IAEA) was created expressly for the purpose of aiding countries in the development of the benefits of nuclear power and to prevent the spread of nuclear weapons around the world. The IAEA has sponsored the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty. Under the terms of this treaty countries which are signatories have agreed to international inspection of operating reactors, fuel fabrication facilities, and fuel reprocessing facilities. The government of Iran

has signed the Nonproliferation Treaty. Much work and research has continued in the area of developing safeguards to control the inventory and flow of special nuclear materials. Most experts now believe that the safeguards procedures are sufficient to detect whether or not material is being diverted from peaceful uses into other programs.

The benefits of nuclear power to



underdeveloped countries, and even to some very well-developed countries, are very great. The cost of electric energy from nuclear plants is much lower than the costs from oil plants and, in the United States, it is also lower than the cost from coal plants. Countries without large amounts of fossil resources are compelled to consider nuclear power if they wish to industrialize. A nation such as Japan is moving very heavily into the nuclear field as it is essential for its economic well-being. Japan does have an industrial base and it is possible for them to manufacture products which they can sell abroad to bring in the income necessary for the expansion of their energy resources. On the other hand, Iran does not have a large industrial base and it cannot gain international credits except by selling its one major resource, oil. From the Iranian view it makes sense to go nuclear now so that by the time the oil resources are gone the country will be in a position to maintain and improve its energy productivity.

It requires something on the order of six to ten years to build a large nuclear plant. The current Iranian plans specify a development period of about ten years for their plants. They will need an additional ten years of experience with opera-

(Continued on next page)

## Brown: 'Burying our heads attenuates our influence with Iran'

By Gordon S. Brown  
Institute Professor Emeritus

I preface my remarks about the faculty debate over the education of nuclear engineers from Iran, by citing the act that nuclear power is already here, and will be with us for several decades. The real world being what it is, leads me to conclude that it is in our own best interest to become a piece of the action in the world-wide regulation of fission power and in the development of substitutes. We must do all we can to ensure that all nuclear engineers are educated to the highest standards of competence and integrity, are made fully aware of their responsibilities, and are motivated and helped to add their voice in a responsible way to the debate about how we manage what we are now doing, and where we go next.

Nuclear power technology is a relatively new and highly complicated business. Advances come slowly since it takes a decade after the decision is made to construct a plant before we can learn how well it will work. But we should not suddenly stop the construction of nuclear power plants, because the present technology is really not that bad. New doctrines for the design of reactors, the regulation of their operation, and the disposal of radio-active wastes must be and will be evolved. They must be taught to hundreds of engineers. Our department of Nuclear Engineering must be, and I

believe will be, in the forefront of work along these lines. I respect the integrity and value system of our Nuclear Engineering faculty, and I am relieved to learn that with a sizeable number of Iranian students in our midst we will have an audience for our expression of concern for the establishment of strict control procedures. As the students develop confidence in us we can strengthen their resolve to use nuclear technology only for peaceful purposes.

If MIT should decide not to train these Iranians, we will be taking a counter-productive action that will be greatly to our disadvantage. By so doing we will not deter Iran from its plan to have fission power. Iran can obtain nuclear reactors from several countries, and will have their engineers trained elsewhere. Such an action would ensure only that we will not be part of the establishment that in the shortest possible time must bring nuclear fission power in Iran under adequate operational control in all of its aspects.

I have seen first hand the respect and the admiration that our foreign-student alumni have for MIT. When they return home substantially all of them achieve positions of influence in government, industry or education. We need many more of them. But in order that their voice be heard it is important that they have credibility within their own society. I am gratified rather than concerned, therefore, by the fact that these par-

ticular students have been selected from a group nominated by their government. I know from past experience that all will measure up to our admission standards. I am also gratified by the fact that we will have a relatively large group here each year, because with a significant number these is a chance to develop in Iran a movement of sufficient magnitude to influence both policy and practice. By educating only a few students each year from any one foreign country the voices of reform cannot go critical.

My observations of Persian culture, and my discussions with many people, tell me that Iran is rapidly becoming a country where many of the world's best scientists will be working. They will be both Iranians and expatriates. Many of them will be Americans. Iran has the desire and the affluence to influence the progress of science and technology on a broad front. I hope their programs will be open to scrutiny. I hope that some of us can be part of the action. But by rejecting the present proposal and by burying our heads in the sand so to speak, our influence will be greatly attenuated.

Instead of participating in what is becoming an emotional debate over the proposed educational program for these nuclear engineers, I urge the community at MIT not only to proceed aggressively with this program, but to develop seminars or suitable programs on what might

be called "The Ethical Issues Involved in Man's Use of Technology." I do not know of anything offered anywhere at this time that is built on the solid hard data, and is of the scope and objectivity, that is needed to come to grips with the technical, political, economic and ethical trade-offs. The seminars on Technology and Culture at MIT, and the various subjects offered by individual MIT Professors are a good first step, but something more formal and more visible in its entirety is needed. What I have in mind would integrate and reinforce what is now going on and permit the calm, deliberate and realistic analysis of this most complex and urgent problem by a wider segment of the campus. It should present factual evidence rather than opinion about the Shah's intention to pervert the nuclear power program to the development of atomic weapons. At the present time there is no such evidence. Such a program would permit us to reach a wide segment of the general public. The message should be directed at the French, the German, the Canadian, the Arab, the Israeli, the Iranian, etc. as well as the Americans who work in the nuclear power arena as engineers and as policy makers. It should stimulate thinking that will lead to the new life style that mankind in both the industrialized and industrializing nations must seek and adopt in the next several decades.

By participating in Iran's development program, and by educating a large number of their future policy makers, our actions can have authenticity. They can maximize our leverage to influence mankind's thinking. Doing what I have in mind with the good taste and sense of proportion that is needed will be a difficult task and will take a long time. But it must be done.

Finally, there is an aspect of the recent faculty meetings that deserves mention. The dialogue has been unstructured. About half a dozen different issues are brought up at random. Most get only a fragmentary hearing. Submerged beneath the discussion is the question of whether MIT, because of its size, should decide whether it will operate as a participatory democracy or as a representative democracy. But over and above this question is the simple fact that the Administration must run the Institute. The question then is how does it seek to obtain the necessary advice and council of its constituents. The report of the Ad Hoc Committee on Outside Commitments, prepared in 1970 and about to be published, says a lot about this matter.

I strongly support the Administration's action to undertake the proposed training of the Nuclear Engineers from Iran.

## 'Universities do not sell admissions'

(A copy of this open letter was sent to The Tech. - Editor)

The very serious question of nuclear proliferation aside, the general educational principles violated by the special program in nuclear engineering arranged by MIT for and at the behest of the Government of Iran are so fundamental as to give the entire MIT community pause to ponder and debate their violation and to seek to prevent it.

There is this fundamental principle at stake: Universities are not in the business of selling admissions singly or in lots. They do not arrange to take in a fixed number of students at the regular fee and beyond that number only those who can in addition pay the extra costs not underwritten in their case by endowment funds, grant money, etc. A Rockefeller — no matter how well qualified — could not buy his way into MIT by offering to defray all costs.

Nor is admission to the University for sale to special corporate or national interests: IBM could not buy special graduate admission to MIT for even one of its high-powered electrical engineers nor could the National Endowment for

the Humanities purchase the MIT Humanities Department for its own use.

It is axiomatic that admission to the university is open to individuals and where spaces are limited, that admission is based on free competition among individuals.

Of course, as with any fundamental principles, these prohibitions might be broken from time to time given extenuating circumstances. We can then ask if a request from the Government of Iran constitutes reason to suspend normal procedures. It is clear to us that it does not: note that it is the Government of Iran from which this request has come. So although it is well and good to speak of helping the people of Iran, it is not the people of Iran who have asked our help. It is their government, and — put bluntly — that government is a military dictatorship of the worst sort. For Iran is a country in which the basic civil liberties do not exist, in which any but a very narrowly defined political activity is considered criminal activity and rewarded with imprisonment, torture, and death.

We find it difficult to imagine what reasonable arguments can be made in

support of MIT's rushing to aid of the Shah, whose despotism at home is matched by aggressive claims to hegemony in the Persian Gulf area, claims buttressed with American military advice and material.

But we wish to hear and discuss the issues in all their complexity. Therefore we call for a general Institute forum, a public inquiry, this spring on the Iranian program in particular and on the general questions raised therein.

Meanwhile we urge the Faculty to recommend to the Administration a year's moratorium on the Iranian program while the issues are debated in committee, among the faculty and among the students, and in the Institute at large. The Shah has thirty-five years' worth of oil left in the ground; he doesn't need nuclear energy tomorrow.

Wayne O'Neil  
Professor of Literature  
Noam A. Chomsky  
Professor Linguistics  
April 11, 1975

This letter was also signed by 55 other members of the MIT community.



# on Iranian nuclear engineering program

## Weizenbaum: 'Identification with Iran identifies us with torture'

By Joseph Weizenbaum  
Professor of Computer Science

While Robert Benchley was still a law student at Harvard (and long before he became a Justice of the United States Supreme Court) he was instructed to write a brief for any one of the participants in a fisheries dispute between Canada, Iceland, and Great Britain. He carefully cited the many already recorded arguments in favor of one or another of the disputing nations and then wrote his brief on behalf of the fish. The matter before us here has also produced a record of statements, from the President, the Provost, Deans, and Professors Emeriti and otherwise. Each speaks to the interests of Iran or to those of one or more constituencies of the Institute. The proposed program is officially characterized as, among other things, an experiment designed to measure the impact other such programs might have on the Institute. No one appears to have realized that the Iranian people are the actual subjects of the experiment. They are the fish, so to speak, whose interests need first and foremost to be defended.

We have been told over and over again that the issues that have been brought to the surface by the proposed program, e.g., those relating to nuclear proliferation, to the process of decision making at the Institute, to whether or not the Institute's resources are for sale, etc., are exceedingly, even exquisitely complex and subtle. It has been said that no one who has not had access to all the relevant

"data" on the basis of which the decision to go ahead with the proposed program was made and no one who has not had many weeks to study that "data" could possibly reach sound conclusions about the proposed program. But at bottom there is a crucial and starkly simple question: When one has, for only a brief moment, the opportunity to enter a political prison in which people are tor-



tured, does one act so as to comfort the imprisoned or does one mock them and their suffering by counting silver with their tormentors? That question has a

simple answer. Things get complicated only when one chooses wrongly.

The government of Iran does, as a matter of State policy, practice torture on political dissidents. It uses the threat of torture to terrorize and thus to control the population. The proposed program of technological cooperation between MIT and the Iranian government identifies the Institute with that government. Because we are free not to cooperate and because we know of its policy of terror and torture, the identification of the Institute with the Iranian government is at once an identification of the Institute, hence of each of its members, with that government's policy of terror and torture.

The brave dissidents who languish in Iran's prisons understand this and look to those of us who are still free, particularly to academics and intellectuals, for support and understanding. They understand, and we should too, that every academic delegation that engages in friendly conversations with their government leaders buttresses their government and thus prolongs and intensifies their and the people's suffering. It is precisely on this basis that the Russian physicist Sakharov opposes closeknit economic and technological collaboration between his country and ours. Sakharov has declared that the Soviet state should not be given the advantages of such cooperation until and unless there exist reliable guarantees of internal Soviet liberalization. The same reasoning and the same principle ought, in my view, apply to our relations with

Iran.

President Wiesner just the other day reminded the faculty of how determinedly many members of the faculty recently struggled to prevent the identification of the Institute as such with the anti-Vietnam war views these same members held as individuals. Having then so strenuously sought to guard its virtue from becoming compromised in an



Graphics by John Hanzel

act of love, is the Institute now to recklessly sell it in a coldly calculated business transaction consummated in a Tehran hotel room?

## CATNES: 'The Shah's intentions do not favor his people'

By Mark P. Abbate et. al.

The recently initiated plan for the training of 54 Iranian students in nuclear engineering allows a significant number of potential harms as its byproducts which are serious enough to warrant discontinuation of the program. Analysis of Iran's internal and external politics strongly suggests that abuse of the nuclear power capability resulting from MIT's training is both possible and probable.

Examining the Iranian government itself, one finds that the Shah was installed in 1953 by a CIA-assisted coup. The Shah has maintained power and stability through brutality, oppression and torture. Over the past ten years (and particularly the last couple) Iran has been in the midst of a massive United States supplied arms and military buildup (it is now at the forefront of weapons technology, with the exception of nuclear devices), and is presently engaged in active aggression in the Persian Gulf region.

Based on the thoroughly militaristic nature of the regime, there are strong grounds to assume that the Shah will develop nuclear weapons via the supposedly harmless reactor technology. Bomb technology consists of having a source of plutonium, and engineering to build the bomb. For Iran to have a source of plutonium, it must operate the reactor

independently (an already stated goal) and have technicians that can divert fuel for bomb production. It must also have engineers versed in the difficult task of handling the plutonium.

The United States is aware that this program allows the Shah to develop weapons, and clearly has not tried to stop its implementation (in fact it has probably encouraged it). Coupling this fact and the makeup of Iran's external politics, one is practically forced to conclude that the Shah will build nuclear weapons. The total political picture demands opposition to the program. Iran dominates the Persian Gulf region, which is of crucial importance in the world oil trade. In an area as ripe for war as the Mideast, when the inevitable occurs, with Iran as a participating nuclear power, it will be highly likely that the superpowers would become involved — thus a large scale nuclear war could easily become a reality. Short of full scale nuclear war, however, the mere threat of nuclear power in the Mideast (in this case aligned with the US) offers a significant destabilizing change of the present balance of power.

If one re-examines the internal aspects of Iran in light of the above analysis, it becomes clear that the Shah is trying to maintain a facade of productive technology. That is, industrialization is supposedly in progress for the people, but

after 20 years starvation, malnutrition, illiteracy and poverty abound, while Iran carries the dubious distinction of being the world's largest arms importer. Maybe the Shah wants the people to bite the bullet. Two points emerge here. At best, if the reactors are used only for energy (again, highly unlikely) who will benefit from it? At worst, contributing nuclear weaponry to the Mideast power struggle creates internal tensions which stifle social change, and can externally lead to nuclear holocaust.

In the face of these possible grave consequences, why has MIT signed this contract? Justification is cited in that developing countries need a strong base of technology to grow on. First, Iran is already energy rich. If they would divert even a small amount of their export oil for internal use, they would have ample energy. The 35 year supply statistic is based on very large export figures. Right now, Iran is burning off excess natural gas at wells. Secondly, there is strong evidence to suggest that nuclear power for Iran is economically a poor choice. Thirdly, again, is MIT dealing with the people of Iran? Will the people benefit from this technology? Does evidence suggest that the Shah will suddenly turn from repression and militarism to using all his resources for the good of Iran?

Further justification is attempted via academic freedom. If we've learned

anything in the last 250 years, we must at least realize that technology, education or knowledge can be abused, and as the source of that technology, we must take responsibility for its real consequences. The contention that knowledge is divorced from the consequences of its application and hence can be withheld from no one is simply untenable. The case at hand involves nuclear proliferation, coupled with placing the nuclear weapons into the most dangerous part of the world, and actively contributing to the existence of a terroristic regime. At this point in the analysis, the administration and Nuclear Engineering concluded, in their words, that the deal was a "net plus." Apparently "net" judgments don't include moral and political concerns (or give them infinitesimal significance), since these concerns overwhelmingly condemn the program. The point has already been raised that decisions on the basis of moral or political arguments are very difficult. Admittedly they are, but it is all the more reason why they should be confronted, not ignored. Has MIT built its reputation on ignoring difficult questions? We're now told that the Iran contract is already signed, and that besides, if MIT doesn't provide the training, someone else will. This argument is the last refuge of a Wiesel. If MIT were to take a stand against this, at least some other universities will take it as an example and also say no. If a mistake has been made in signing the deal, it should be revoked — especially with consequences of this magnitude.

If Iran is so anxious to solve its problems with technology, why doesn't it deal directly with those deserving immediate attention. Eighty per cent starvation strongly suggests emphasis should be on agricultural technology, rather than vast outlays on something so tenuous as nuclear power (assuming the Shah's intentions are with the Iranian people).

On the basis of academic and technological responsibility regarding nuclear proliferation and actively maintaining dictatorships, we strongly oppose the execution of this training program.

(Mark P. Abbate '76 is a member of the Committee Against Training Nuclear Engineers for the Shah. His statement was drafted with the assistance of Howard Shrobe G, Andrew Cahn '76, and Bruce Ackerman '75 of that Committee.)

## 'Department doesn't consider politics'

(Continued from previous page)

tion and refueling their plants in order to be confident of their own ability to sustain their industry without outside help. Thus, their present planning is farsighted and essential for their own continued development. As signatories to the Nonproliferation Treaty, they have done everything that they have been asked to do with regard to their intentions in dealing with nuclear power. If nations such as the United States and others are to tell underdeveloped countries that they cannot have the benefits of nuclear power, then there is no question that the Nonproliferation Treaty itself will crumble. For most of the undeveloped world their only hope for industrialization is nuclear power.

The question of dealing with a nondemocratic government occurs in all aspects of our educational programs here at MIT. The Nuclear Engineering Depart-

ment had 66 foreign students enrolled as of September 1974. Forty-four of these students come from governments which are nondemocratic. Of those 44 students, 24 of them have financial support from their government or governmental agency. As a matter of policy in the Department we have never considered the political view of the country of origin of an applicant, nor have we considered the applicant's personal political views, as a condition for admission. Within our own Department I am certain we have students from Iran who are of divided opinion with respect to the Iranian government. Nevertheless, I feel it would be a mistake to impose any political conditions on the admissibility of students.

The final issue, involving the academic process by which the decision establishing a separate special program was made, deserves considerable attention. I

personally endorse the proposals that have been made to the faculty to create a committee, either *ad hoc* or a standing committee, to review the process and make recommendations to the Administration regarding the future. I am convinced that MIT will have many requests for special programs from developing countries in the future. It is evident that the area of energy production is not the only area in which developing countries will need technical assistance. One can very quickly identify problem areas such as medicine and health care delivery, transportation systems, development of natural resources, and education itself as areas where any developing country will invest its efforts for its own future benefits. I believe that MIT should recognize its unique character as an international resource and help countries in fulfilling their personal goal of industrialization.

# Opinion

## The Tech

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Continuous News Service Since 1881  
Vol. 95, No. 18 April 15, 1975

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Third Class Postage paid at Boston MA. The Tech is published twice a week during the academic year (except during MIT vacations) and once during the first week of August. Please send all correspondence to: P.O. Box 29 - MIT Branch, Cambridge, MA 02139. Offices at Room W20-483, 84 Massachusetts Avenue, Cambridge, MA. Telephone: (617) 253-1541. Subscription rates available upon request.

## Letters to The Tech

### Two views of 'Food'

(A copy of this letter was sent to The Tech. - Editor)  
Dear Dr. Wiesner:

We are a concerned group of students who would like to raise some questions about the exhibit now being shown in Building 7, Food, and about the whole idea of "art" in Building 7.

1) Safety: A safety officer employed by MIT informed a group of students last year at this time that "a" carpet on a hallway floor (for the M.E. Student Lounge) was not permitted because a blind person wouldn't know it was there and would trip - seriously now, with all our senses intact we all felt menaced by this exhibit, Food. Ropes, waste baskets, broken "Apple" supports lying unprotected on the hallway of building 9, not even a straight line to walk in - think about the blind members of our community - think about those with walking disabilities - is this fair to them? Is it fair to us?

2) Energy: Huge amounts are used by this exhibit (note blown circuit breakers in the Dean's Office) - but not as much perhaps as "Weather," last year's big display. How can we accept this use when we are trying to cut energy use during the height of the energy crisis, not to mention waste of money which we address next?

3) Thousands of dollars!!! Come now. Feed the Cambridge poor or help other world starving - don't throw mushrooms on the steps and let apples rot in the air? How can we believe the MIT deficit problem, understand why we have to pay for class notes now, and why UROP money is hard to get when we see the tuition we're struggling to pay for put up in plastic as a red blob called an apple. We walk through building 7 and see this incredible sink of time and money, then we see in building 10, people asking for money for Vietnamese Relief, Israeli Relief, and the John Asinari Scholarship Drive. All this money, time, and space for the self-indulgence of a few "artists" whose art is not generally appreciated.

We are raising these questions in regard to Food, but this is not

the only exhibit that has been annoying. We have had confetti strung in our trees, water dripped in our halls, and mushrooms strewn on our steps. Must we put up with this again and again? It is embarrassing to us that visitors to MIT see these exhibits first and see them as MIT's idea of art. Why should the MIT community be consistently subjected to this "art" as defined by a very small group of people?

Marian Tomusiak '77  
Gail M. Rubin '76  
Pat Callahan '75  
Susan Coppersmith '78  
Channing Lai '75  
John C. Wall '73  
Laurie Turkanis '78

(A copy of this letter was sent to Tech Talk which made it available to The Tech for publication. - Editor.)  
Dear President Wiesner:

Today there were hundreds of apples hanging from a fishing net installed up to the ceiling of Lobby 7.

Yesterday there were hundreds of mushrooms on the front steps of Lobby 7, crushed by hundreds of people walking.

Please, may I say:

1) That food is precious because millions of people do not have enough food, and because it is expensive, even for American people.

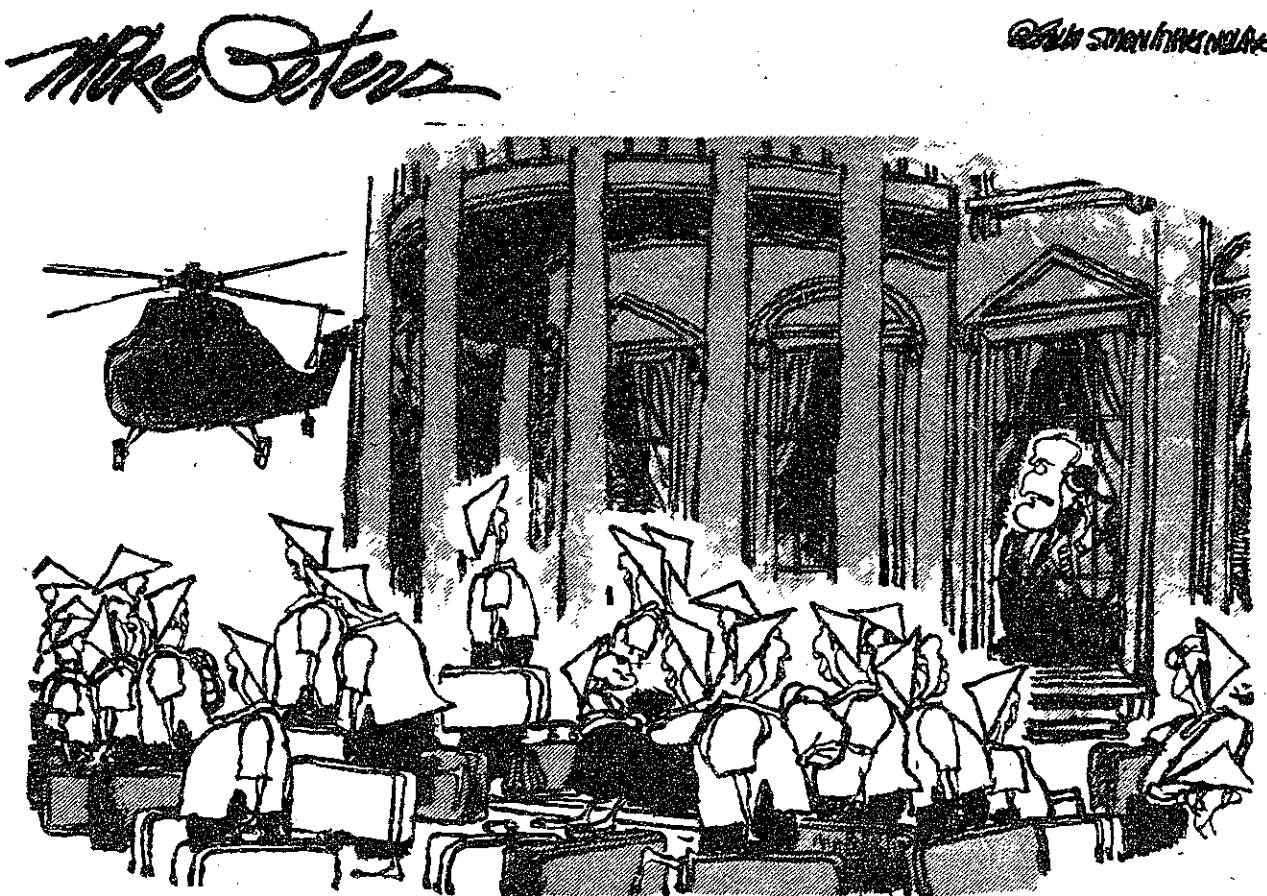
2) That we, parents and educators, want to show our young people how to respect food and how to use it in a way that it will not be spoiled or wasted.

3) That we are proud of MIT, we do not want people visiting us from foreign countries go back to their home and tell their friends that we are ignorant and extravagant.

Thank you very much.

Michele Halverson  
Bi-weekly employee  
April 10, 1975

Editor's Note: There is currently a petition drive being conducted to call a special referendum on Lobby 7 exhibits. The proposed referendum would allow the student government a voice in exhibits placed in the Lobby.



## Commentary

### Why a new UA constitution?

By Steve Wallman

A new UA Constitution will be on the ballot tomorrow. Over six years ago, a UA constitution calling for a general assembly was voted on in a UA referendum. Not long after that proposal passed, it became generally obvious that it was not going to work.

The General Assembly was set up in a purely and pleasingly representative way. One student from each living unit was elected to represent that unit. He would confer with his constituents, discuss the issues, and vote in an informed and representative manner.

The GA would thus truly represent the student body views on all issues. Accordingly, it was given the power to control and decide on all issues that related to undergraduate student government.

This included such things as the Finance Board allocations, Nominations Committee appointments, student activities space allocations, Nominations Committee appointments, student activities space allocation, the policies and expenditures of the Student Center Committee, movie schedules, grading policy, the fate of the Draper and Lincoln Labs, and rush procedures.

So what happened? To begin with, the Polaroid Corp. decided that it was not going to pay too much attention to a GA resolution concerning war research, then the SCC decided not to enforce some rules concerning mixers and admission procedures and walked out of the meeting, then one of Harvey Baker's enemies (Harvey was a News Editor of The Tech at the time), decided to use the GA to keep Harvey off a committee, then Bexley Hall decided to elect a cat (actually a kitten, I believe) as its representative, then the UAP stopped calling meetings, no one complained, and people started to think about what else they could do.

Since then, the various members of student government have been thinking up new constitutions. This constitution is nothing new. Last year a meeting was held to try to come up with some constitution that would work. What came out of

that meeting was almost a carbon copy of this one (or is it the other way around?). Some people felt that it was not representative enough (they liked the GA idea) others felt that everything was functioning perfectly the way it was, (they favored the abolishment of the previous constitution period). Before that, Curtis Reeves (the UAP two years ago) came up with a three-paragraph constitution that was printed in The Tech, which gained absolutely no opponents, nor proponents (except Curtis). There have been meetings now for three and one half years on "what should be done" and the answer has generally been "who cares?" So you may ask, what am I suggesting? I'll tell you.

Right now we have a system that works generally well. Most of the operating groups are run by anybody who has the time to work on them. Most of the groups do well by themselves, taking care of whatever small pieces of the earth (or MIT) they are set up to administer. But herein lies the problem. Most of the people in the various activities will agree that cooperation and communication in student government is not very high, that a great deal more can be done to alleviate at least scheduling problems, set up joint programs and run much larger events, it is just that nobody has any formal mechanism for getting this done, and the informal ones have a habit of breaking down every so often.

So what does the new Constitution call for? To begin with, it redefines the Undergraduate Association to be the student governmental body, as opposed to all of the students. This means that when the UAP (or any other office) talks he is not talking for all of the students, but simply for the student government which he represents. He may be providing a valuable student viewpoint, but he should make no mistake about it, he is not talking for every individual MIT undergraduate student.

Second, it declares the operating entities as existant on their own, without the GA, and independent on their own, free from interference from a UAP or anybody's executive committee.

Third, and most important, it sets up an Institute Committee. This is a totally different Institute Committee from the pre-1968 type. To begin with, it has no power or control over any-

body or any group. It cannot force or coerce (persuade, perhaps, but not force or coerce) anybody or group to do anything (or not do anything).

What then can it do? This will seem like a trivial point, but if you have been involved in things, you can start to see the importance of it - the Institute Committee can meet and talk and recommend. It calls for a gathering of almost all of the people integrally involved in providing services and student viewpoints to the student body and the administration. It enables the various groups to discuss joint programs, not as competitors but as partners. It allows the student groups to have a larger body to bring issues to and to ask for support. It provides for a pooling of resources when the need arises. It strengthens the student's hand by creating a unified recognizable front when the actions of the Faculty or the Administration require it. It also creates a beginning, a foundation, which the potential good of a student government can continue to grow.

This constitution, if it passes, is not meant to last for all time (or even more than a few years). It is a compromise between the ideal representative democracy of everybody coming to meetings, of everybody having nothing to do but be concerned, with a system near the present one nobody talking, nobody helping, nobody cooperating. As the students change, and the groups change, this constitution allows for quick change.

People have been talking about constitutions for over three years. Let's pass one that can work, for now, during these times, that will encourage people to talk about something else. This constitution guarantees peace to all of the various groups that now exist, while encouraging cooperation and a unification of roles and resources. Maybe this one won't be any better than the other; it does have three years worth of thought behind it, but no experience. The Constitution we have now, on the other hand, had much less thought, and has almost the same amount of experience. Why keep something that hasn't worked for so long? Won't you vote to give something new a try?

(Steve Wallman '75 is president of The Undergraduate Association.)

There will be a regular meeting of the faculty at 3:15pm Wednesday in Room 10-250 to discuss grades and the Iranian program.



## Chick Corea — in concert, on record, & in person

by Bob Reina

Live At The Orpheum, 3/28/75

Return to Forever and Orleans put on a very interesting show at the Orpheum at the end of March. Unlike last year's Orpheum concert, the auditorium was completely packed and both bands were well received.

Orleans opened the Orpheum concert with a very long set. They started the program with a very accurate reproduction of their best acoustic cuts from their latest album, *Let There Be Music*, and grew heavier as the night wore on. The electric work they did near the end was impressive, especially the long blues jam featuring the wonderful dual guitar work of John Hall and Larry Hoppen. Unfortunately, their album does not quite meet these high standards.

The crowd, of course, roared at the sight of Chick on stage. The band opened with a smooth medley of Stanley Clarke's "Dayride" and "Beyond the Seventh Galaxy." I couldn't help being amazed at how a band like Return to Forever could improve so much since their last Boston concert. As usual, Clarke was superhuman, and Lenny White is providing increasingly formidable competition for Billy Cobham.

Corea was amazing with his lightning fast riffs at the opening of Lenny White's "Shadow of Lo." It was in this piece and in the following extended solo rendition of "Vulcan Worlds" that I began to notice Al Di Meola's development of a personal style. There wasn't as much McLaughlin in his playing; he's still developing. An interesting and comical pattern emerged in the middle of the number. Chick would play a riff and each member of the band would attempt to duplicate it. At times it was hilarious and it showed just how tight the band can be.

The renditions of "No Mystery" and "Celebration Suite" were faithful to their recorded versions and brought a delightful change of pace to the concert. The encore medley of "Jungle Waterfall" and "Lopsy Lu" (the latter from Clarke's solo album) spotlighted the master bassist. With little effort he executed the bass line and melody of "Lopsy" — simultaneously!

Return to Forever frightens me a bit, because I can't conceive of how much more they can improve. It is no doubt, however, that Chick Corea and band have left Weather Report, The Mahavishnu Orchestra, and The Eleventh House crawling in the wake of their accomplishments.

### Return To Forever's *No Mystery*

With the release of each Return to Forever album, Chick Corea experiments with new musical ideas. *Hymn of the Seventh Galaxy* was his first heavy electric album. *Where Have I Known You Before* explores synthesizers, organs and acoustic pianos. As his style gradually changed, Chick began to reach a wider, younger audience, while alienating some of his more traditional jazz fans. However, with his latest release *No Mystery*, Chick will have all actions smiling.

The secret of *No Mystery*'s success is that it's two albums in one. Side one is the hard rock, funky, electric, foot-stomping Chick; side two is tasteful sophisticated acoustic and electric jazz. The album opens with "Dayride," a heavy funky piece penned by bassist Stanley Clarke. Synthesizers predominate in contrapuntal fashion, and Chick even joins in on vocals with one riff. "Jungle Waterfall" (believe it or not, they're trying to get a hit single out of this one,



Chick Corea

folks), follows the trend of driving funk with a rhythm reminiscent of "Earth Juice." "Flight of the Newborn" is basically an improvisational outlet for nineteen-year-old guitarist Al Di Meola. Al is an amazingly fast technician, but he lacks the musicianship of his predecessor, Bill Connors (who left RTF when he thought the band was getting too funky). He's possibly been listening to too many Mahavishnu Orchestra records. "Sofistifunk" is written by drummer Lenny White and features a sequenced synthesizer introduction.

Corea includes a strange mixture of textures in "Excerpt from the First Movement of Heavy Metal." It opens with a pompous acoustic piano solo and fades into an acid-rock passage which grows louder and louder, moving towards its own destruction. (Is Corea commenting on the late sixties?) As the distortion fades the acoustic piano returns and ends the cut on a quiet note.

Interestingly, the album seems subliminally geared towards Top 40. The cover resembles a commercial psychedelic cover of the '67-'68 era; inside are enclosed pictures of the friends and relatives of the band, and the address for correspondence (a fan club?). Side two opens with "No Mystery," which is perhaps the high point of the album. The band is very tight, but with little restriction, and it's probably the only opportunity you'll have to hear the entire band play together with no electric instruments. "Interplay" is an im-

provisational duet between Corea and Clarke and works very well. The remainder of the side is devoted to "Celebration Suite." A drum roll and organ fanfare reminiscent of bullfight music. Chick is then featured on a phase shifted organ chorale solo and snare drum duet with Lenny White. A very latin improvisation section features all members of the band.

The major problem with Chick Corea's *Hymn* album was the lack of tonal variety among the pieces. The next record *Where Have I Known You Before* resolved this predicament, but was lacking in overall musical value. Both aspects are satisfied admirably quite well on *No Mystery* — Corea has succeeded in releasing a fine disc which will satisfy his "pure jazz" fans, as well as allowing more rock enthusiasts to become interested in his music. Perhaps more of his contemporaries should follow suit.

### Discography:

*Hymn of the Seventh Galaxy* (Polydor PD5336)  
*Where Have I Known You Before* (Polydor PD6509)  
*No Mystery* (Polydor PD 6512)

### Backstage At The Orpheum

Chick Corea was gracious enough to grant me a personal interview before the concert. With children Thad and Lee Lee on each knee and close friend Gayle Moran (pianist with the Maha-

vishnu Orchestra) seated at his side, we talked extensively about his music.

I asked Chick how the first electric band came about. When Flora Purim, Airta, and Joe Farrell left the original Return to Forever, only Chick and bassist Stanley Clarke remained. "Me and Stanley were talking about having an electric guitarist in the band... I had the idea of writing for an electric guitar like a horn-type instrument and I wanted to experiment with that. I had no idea it would sound the way it did after we got into it... I did have in mind that long, stretchy guitar sound... like what Jimi Hendrix or what John McLaughlin does... I think John did [influence me directly] a bit. What Mahavishnu was doing at the time really impressed me, because it was the first time I had heard a band play with that kind of physical impact but [who] also play their instruments great."

I commented on the continuous expansion of his keyboard entourage and asked him when it was going to stop. The only instrument he plans to add is a large Moog. He's interested in electric keyboards but "I'm also becoming reinterested in acoustic music. The concept I like is real breadth in music and a wide range of colors and ways of playing."

We spoke about the dichotomy between the two sides of *No Mystery*. Was he really trying to satisfy two audiences simultaneously? "When we first formed the first electric group we were making a lot of people who liked us formerly very disappointed and they couldn't get into immediately what we were doing. I don't like to lose people who I've established a friendship musically with. So that was the idea to form the music so that it reaches lots of different kinds of people."

Chick's music has been exploring so many types of music that Return to Forever no longer has one "sound." "I don't enjoy playing one kind of music because I can feel good playing music and if I just do it without thinking about it, it comes out different. I'm trying to find a balance in life where I myself continue to get freer and more aware of the people and create better, but at the same time not lose touch with the world that I'm living in and stay in contact with people and reality. What we're doing is for people and then after that how each individual contributes to it."

However, of his many musical styles, there is one that is close to his heart. "If I looked really closely and personally at what I myself enjoy, I'd enjoy playing very delicate acoustic music. But that's a very personal thing which I couldn't feel satisfied doing for really long periods of time because it just concerns me in relation to myself."

Why is Chick trying for a hit single? "Jungle Waterfall" was really an experiment. For the first time I said, 'Okay, stop messing around. If we want to hit that kind of an audience let's do it and say we're going to do it! So I sat down and I said, 'Okay, how can I communicate to that audience?' and then just wrote that piece."

Chick Corea, the individual, is a warm, friendly human being. Besides granting me the last-minute, unscheduled interview, he eliminated all of the security and management hassles that confronted me backstage at the Orpheum.

In the future Chick plans to tour until June, where a long vacation will leave him performing only a few sporadic large rock festivals this summer. In the fall, we can expect tours of Japan and the US, as well as a solo album featuring pianist Gayle Moran.





left to right: Neil Ferguson, Robert Sutton, Denise Freeland, Norman Nuber, Sheila B. Duffy, and Philip Bass  
photo by Jim Carlson

## Gilbert & Sullivan for the masses

by William Schaffner

The Boston Light Opera, Ltd., is a company designed to offer high quality live theatre for the price of a first-run movie. Thus, for \$3.50 (\$2.50 for a Sunday matinee) you can spend an evening watching *H.M.S. Pinafore*. On Friday and Saturday evenings, *Trial By Jury* is offered as a curtain raiser. This is a double bill not to be missed by those who feel that good theatre disappeared when the MIT Gilbert & Sullivan Society was absorbed into the Musical Theatre Guild.

The entire production is staged with a flair I have never seen before in semi-professional theatre. Every actor on stage knows precisely what to do, down to the smallest gesture, and opening night jitters were all but absent.

It is a shame that a production with

such excellent standards for the players lacks technical finesse. It is obvious that the technical problems are due partly to the lack of working capital that unfortunately afflicts new theatrical companies. The sets for both productions were poorly designed and sloppily painted. The lighting, although acceptable, shows little imagination. This unfortunate combination detracts strongly from the rest of the show. Makeup, with only two exceptions, is mediocre, and some of the costumes need revamping. Josephine, a lovely girl, is dressed like a fishwife.

The entire production thus rests upon the merits of the company and the orchestra. And a cast of this quality could easily make up for far more serious

debts. *Pinafore* is a compliment to the superb direction of Francis Piatti and Kathleen Lang Nuber, and is a showcase for the entire cast. Robert Sutton, an MIT alumnus, sings Ralph with seemingly effortless ease. His outstanding voice is the perfect complement to Denise Freeland's (Josephine) lovely soprano. Norman Nuber, who played Higgins in the MTG production of *My Fair Lady*, gives an outstanding interpretation of Sir Joseph Porter, the socially discriminating Admiral of the British fleet who hopes to wed Josephine.

Dick Deadeye is overacted to perfection by Philip Baas; his performance alone is worth the price of admission. Mark Owen adds gusto to the sailor chorus, and his solo is the best in the

show. Sheila B. Duffy wears Cousin Hebe like a second skin, stealing the show with background bits.

Unfortunately, Neil Ferguson sings the role of Captain Corcoran too weakly to be heard above the orchestra in many places. He looks impressive but is not strong enough to carry his part above the rest of the cast. His love interest, Little Buttercup, is played cleverly, though patchily, by Beverly DalPozzal.

*Trial By Jury* is one of the shortest works composed by Messrs. Gilbert & Sullivan, but it is just as flashy as their longer operettas. Mr. Sutton is in top form as Edwin, the man who is being sued for breach of promise by Angelina. Cheryl McDermott as Angelina is exactly the character called for by the play. She is light and exuberant, yet at the same time beautiful and tragi-comic.

However, it is the Judge, executed by Trent Jones, who makes this production superb. He mugs his way through some of the most difficult patter ever written. His light interpretation adds charm to the stage and he is a perfect foil for the rest of the cast.

A competent orchestra under the expert leadership of Christopher Blair helps to augment the fine voices of the cast. The orchestra is quiet enough to allow the voices to carry. An added treat is the use of the original Sullivan score in *Trial*.

The Boston Light Opera, Ltd. is a new company—Friday evening was its premiere performance—and it promises many fine shows in the future. Technical areas need improvement, but the production is laudable for its high caliber of acting. So everyone, Gilbert & Sullivan fan or not, should see this performance and help celebrate the birth of a talented troupe.

at the Madeleine Lee Theatre  
140 Clarendon St., Boston  
April 25, 27; May 2, 3, 4, 9, 10, 11  
Eves. at 8 pm, Sun. Mat. at 2 pm  
No reservations

## MIT Symphony Orchestra — spring tour preview

by Stephen Owades

The program presented by conductor David Epstein and the MIT Symphony Orchestra on March 15 in Kresge contained the works that the orchestra has prepared for its spring tour (which will be confined this year to a series of day-trips to nearby colleges). Thus it was with particular interest that I attended the Kresge concert, since the opinions of many outsiders (and particularly prospective MIT students) about music at MIT are affected by what they hear of the MIT Symphony on tour. As always, the orchestra has nothing to be ashamed of.

Kresge Auditorium and its balky acoustics presented a serious problem in the opening piece, the Overture to *Die Teufels Lustschloss* ("The Devil's Palace") of Schubert. The electronic reverberation system, which must be carefully adjusted to aid the otherwise dry sound of the hall without itself becoming obtrusive, added a wiry and metallic sound, especially to the strings in their upper register. The overture itself is rather lightweight, relying heavily on hackneyed gimmicks to convey an atmosphere of suspense. It didn't seem to inspire the orchestra's best efforts, though except for some shaky and tentative chords from the trombones (in a difficult, exposed section), the playing was serviceable enough.

Some attention seemed to have been paid to the reverberation system before the next piece, *Portals* by Carl Ruggles, since the wiriness was no longer apparent. *Portals* is written for string orchestra in the powerful, blocklike fashion characteristic of Ruggles, and the decisive and unanimous attacks of the MIT ensemble conveyed the uncompromising spirit of the music.

Beatrice Erdely, the wife of MIT music faculty member Stephen Erdely, was the soloist in Mozart's *Piano Concerto in A Major*, K 488. Though she played all the notes efficiently enough, the sparkle which the outer movements demand was largely missing—though perhaps the over-refined tone of the Bosendorfer piano was partly to blame. The rapport between

orchestra (and conductor) and soloist was less than perfect, and Mrs. Erdely's tendency to rush toward cadences led to some splayed downbeats. The orchestra acquitted itself well in the Mozart, with outstanding solo woodwind playing.

The Bartok *Concerto for Orchestra* was presented after intermission. Known as a tough test for even the most virtuosic of orchestras, the *Concerto* must have been a great challenge to the MIT Symphony players. The results were most satisfying. All of the difficult solo lines, scattered throughout the entire orchestra (thus a "Concerto for orchestra"), were played with accuracy and a confidence that belied the anxiety which any instrumentalist must feel when faced with the legendary difficulty of this score. David Epstein's concern for the rhythmic structure and flow of large-scale works made itself evident in an interpretation that spanned an unbroken arch and kept the rapt attention of the audience throughout. (It was, in fact, as successful an interpretation of the *Concerto for Orchestra* as I have ever heard.) Upon rehearsing this piece on the WTBS broadcast, my attention was drawn to various flaws in ensemble that had passed unnoticed in concert, but the emotional intensity of the performance would have hidden or excused far more serious problems.

John Buttrick, director of music at MIT, and Beatrice Erdely will participate in a performance of Bartok's *Sonata for Two Pianos and Percussion* in the MIT Chamber Players' final concert of the season this Wednesday night, April 16, at 8 pm in Kresge. The percussionists will be David Stork (whose percussion playing in the Crumb *Madrigals* on the last Chamber Players program was one of the highlights of the evening), Leslie Markman, and Richard Horn.

Also on the program will be Hummel's *Quartet for Clarinet and Strings*, Irving Fine's *Quintet for Winds*, and *Introduction and Allegro* of Ravel.

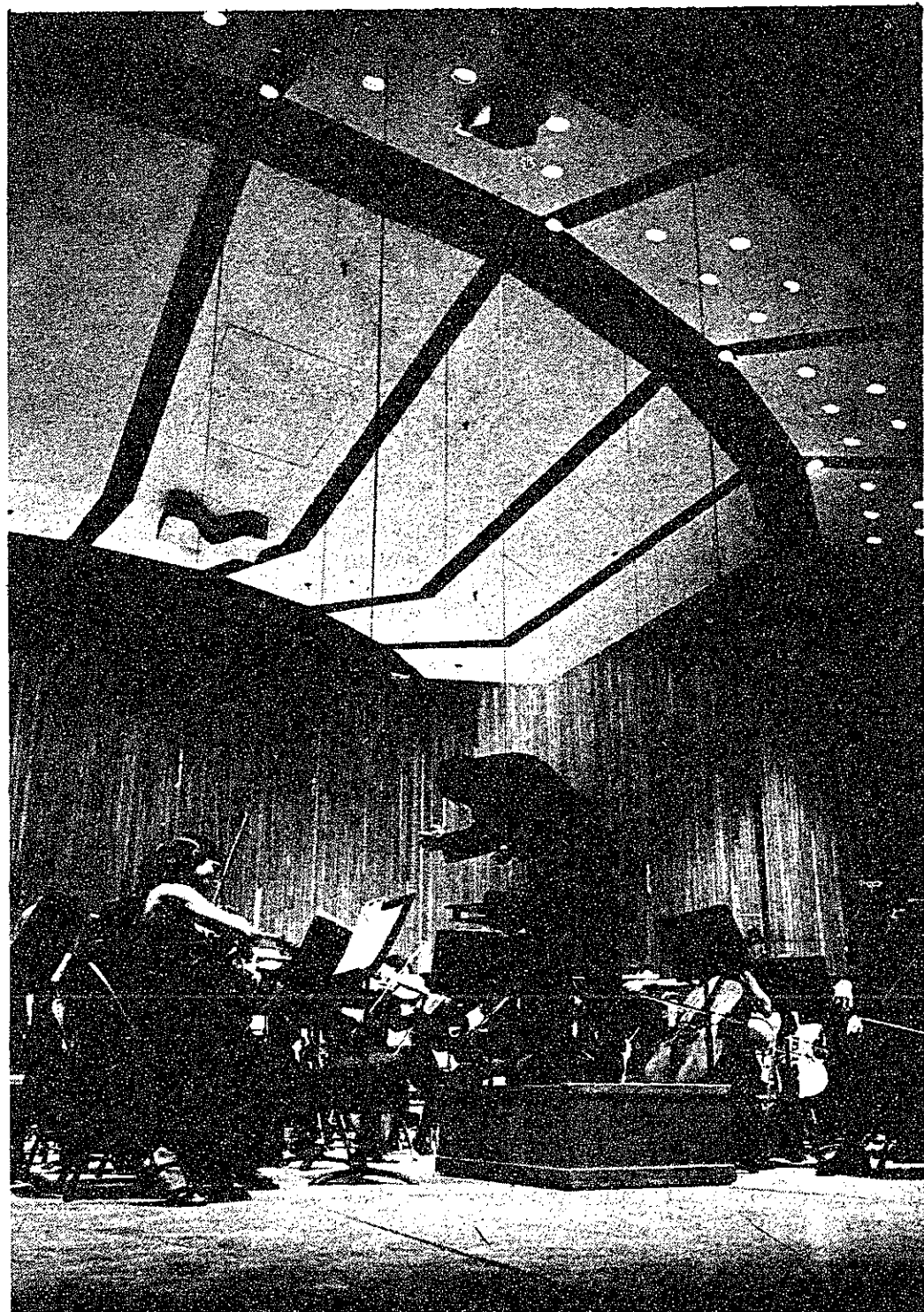


photo by Stephen Owades — David Epstein conducts MIT Symphony



## Tensegrity from Greece to Cambridge

by Guy Nordenson

Dr. Hugh Kenner was at MIT last Wednesday for an informal talk sponsored by the Course XXI Society (an "organization" of humanities majors). Dr. Kenner, a Professor of Twentieth Century Literature at Johns Hopkins University, is the author of books on Ezra Pound, T.S. Eliot, James Joyce and R. Buckminster Fuller.

Kenner brought along a Tensegrity Sphere to illustrate his remarks. The Tensegrity (tentional integrity) is the simplest example of the principles which extended include those of the famous Geodesics. The Tensegrity Sphere is made up of 12 sticks (actually dowels) held in 4 intersecting planes by wires extending from their ends. The Tensegrity is particularly useful for demonstration purposes since it effectively separates the compressive and tensile stresses respectively along the sticks and wire. The wires then lie outside and the dowels inside the sphere outlined by their points of intersection.

Centering on this sphere Kenner continued, using its system of differentiating tensions and compression to illustrate aspects of Pound's and other's poetry. He explained his notion of the space between words, noting that early Greek did not originally include a Greek was originally written across the page then around and backward, and around again and forward, much as a plough runs across a field. The space between words most likely came along with the philosophic differentiation of a continuous "real" into particular "ideas." Anyone who has listened to a foreign language which they did not understand can attest to the tendency of the words to run into one another. At most, phrases may be isolated, but it is only in the written language that the words separate.

It is only in 19th century France that the potential, poetic and otherwise, of this late addition to the alphabet was fully understood and implemented. It was the Symbolist poets and in particular Stephane Mallarme who gave these "silences" their place in verse. Through Ezra Pound and T.S. Eliot and later William Carlos Williams this element entered English verse. Both poets made dif-

ferent though equally powerful usage of this space to both tie together seemingly jarring subjects and express the tensions that can only be communicated silences.

Responding to a question by Barbara Sirota, Kenner elaborated this metaphorical connection between 20th Century poetry and Fuller's Tensegrity. He pointed out that the same discontinuity that underlies them pervades throughout much of contemporary art; that it has as well much of our cultural patterns (e.g. the recent switch from continuous to digital displays in clocks, stereos etc.).

Kenner spoke as well to the peculiarities of academic learning. In response to a remark by Mykl Castro concerning the "museum-ification" of visual art, Kenner pointed out that much the same was occurring in poetry. To accommodate the classic "survey" course, anthologies have emerged as arbiters of "importance" and "relevance." The student can then be led by the hand through these museums, pausing to note each piece. The

art-object is thus divorced from its original context in the artists work to serve as evidence of some thematic, qualitative or chronological intent.

Overall, Dr. Kenner concentrated on the meaning of words and language. Language has, according to him, evolved to the point that the words and lines have become the basic units of a kind of literary construction business. Novels rise from a careful, and arbitrary, blueprint: beginning with a point of view, insight, plot, etc.. The novelist adds on structure and superstructure ("And besides," "And over and above that...") till the whole thing is sufficiently fleshed out. According to Kenner this process underlies much of contemporary literature and to some extent other arts.

The evening was essentially Fuller-esque, extending over an astonishingly wide range of topics. Like Fuller, Kenner does not prepare his lectures, but instead will let the topic emerge from a rather free-flowing exposition of his extensive knowledge.



photo by Mike Garcia

Hugh Kenner

## duly noted

thomas j. spisak

*Berserkers Planet* -

Fred Saberhagen

(DAW Books, 173 pages, \$1.25)

Fred Saberhagen is a modestly competent writer of pulp science fiction. His graceless style is well suited to his favorite topic - the war between man and a race of doomsday robots known as the Berserkers. While his writing is unlikely to be long remembered, it just happens to work. *Berserkers Planet*, his latest effort, is good enough to spend an afternoon reading. There are no pretensions to making enduring statements about the human condition. Saberhagen only claims to be entertaining; this time he has succeeded.

*2018 A.D. or The King Kong Blues* -

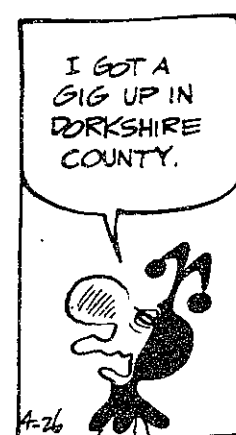
Sam J. Lundquist

(DAW Books, 153 p. \$1.25)

Billed as the successor of *Brave New World*, 1984 and *A Clockwork Orange*, this crock fills none of its promises. The situation is contrived, the plot hoarier than Julius Caesar, and the ending inconsistent with the rest of the story. Lundquist has presented us with *The Man in the Grey Flannel Suit* set in the twenty-first century, the ending of which does not seem plausible within the previous construction. I hope that the translation of this tripe was bad, otherwise the reading public of Sweden has less taste than the rest of the world.

Two sets of re-releases to be thankful for are Simon and Schuster doing Henry Miller and Pinnacle doing the Hornblower saga. Miller is the greatest living American novelist. While his general reputation is based on the "pornographic *Tropic of Cancer* and *Tropic of Capricorn*, his lesser known works, like *The Colossus of Maroussi* and *Big Sur*, demonstrates a deep and abiding love of writing and life (n.b. it is very difficult to separate the two in his work.). His craftsmanship is magnificent. Simon and Schuster seems to be selling the books at \$1.95 each. They are more than worth it.

The Hornblower saga is a very fine study of a man in command. The saga also is good entertainment, there are enough blood, gore, and death to satisfy all but the most hardened TV western fanatic. While it does have its share of warts, like Forester's habit of signalling that Hornblower is doing something heroic or brilliant by having the hero worry about whether it is heroic or brilliant or what he should have done, the saga is among the most imitated series of books on the market. At \$1.50 each, the six books that have been released already are a damned good buy.



## Heroin from Turkey to Long Island

by Michael D. McNamee

*The Heroin Trail*

By the Staff and Editors of *Newsday*  
Holt, Rinehart, and Winston;  
\$8.95, 313pp.

The events of the 1960s - antiwar protests, counterculture, civil rights, racial violence, and so forth - caught many American institutions unaware, but probably nine more so than the press. Reporters and editors found that, while they had no problems with riots or marches or demonstrations, the root issues which they should have been covering - the causes for the looting, rioting, and demonstrations - usually escaped them. As reporters and editors are wont to do when they find themselves unable to cover something adequately, they fell back upon official explanations and pat theories to explain what they really didn't know how to explain (and perhaps could not have explained in terms of standard journalism); this failure, as much as anything else, accounts for the growth of the alternative press, the new journalism, and other such forms in that troubled decade.

Drug coverage by the media is an extreme case of that weakness. Reporters didn't know anything about drugs

or the drug culture; drug users could not be depended on to be "credible sources;" there was nothing available to report but the official side, which promptly became folk wisdom, common knowledge, and accepted dogma - right or wrong. Even the most comprehensive attempts to cover the drug situation by the "straight" media failed on these grounds.

That, if anything, is the weakness of *The Heroin Trail*, a book composed of reprints of the Pulitzer Prize-winning *Newsday* (a Long Island newspaper) series on heroin. The series, which ran daily from February 1 to March 4, 1974, represents and incredible allocation of newspaper resources and reportorial talent on one subject - 14 reporters in 13 Asian and European countries, producing 32 excellent articles tracing the heroin business from the poppy fields of Turkey literally to the arms of the Long Island addicts.

But the book still suffers from newspaper myopia - from the acceptance of official theory and dogma, from the riding of old "common knowledge" about drugs and their effects, and from a standard middle-

class-Long Island view of the drug culture and its inhabitants. As a documentary for tracing the "business" side of drugs across the globe, it is excellent; as a story for understanding the why of drug usage within a mile of *Newsday*'s Garden City offices it fails.

This failing becomes noticeable only in the last few chapters, after the reporters have finished telling their globe-trotting story of crime and vice and smuggling, when they get to New York and Long Island and try to explain to their readers what happens at home. Until then the story is fairly standard investigative reporters stuff. Like all the newspapers of the 1960s, however, when the social issues come to the fore, *Newsday* fails.

Perhaps the book would be better if the reporters who worked on the New York/Long Island end had come forward with personal essays or chapters at the end. The traditional newspaper "feature" cliches they apparently feel required to use in the articles just don't convey what they probably could say about drug use. They've left out an important part of the story.

# L-lab committee disbanded

(Continued from page 3)  
jects, another faculty committee in a position to oversee any research involving the use of data such as that which was contained in the intelligence files, suffers from almost as much confusion as the Committee on the Special Laboratories. The Human Use Committee is not sure what its charge is regarding work undertaken at Lincoln Labs, or regarding projects involving the use of computerized data in social science research.

**Similar confusion**  
"The whole area of social

science data and research is very much in the air, and is a matter of great concern to the committee right now," said Dr. Warren Point, Associate Medical Director and chairman of the Human Use Committee. "We've been studying the question intently for several weeks now and haven't been able to formulate any clear guidelines."

The Human Use Committee, which is charged with "making sure human experimental subjects aren't misused or abused," normally would have jurisdiction over Lincoln research, Point said. But many people working

with social science data on individuals, he said, don't realize that their work falls in the committee's jurisdiction, and so don't report to the group. "It's very difficult to ensure that people report to the committee on this type of research," Point said. "Computerized data is the worst kind — many people don't realize the possibility for abuse of such data. They don't think of the data as representing people."

The MIT research in question involved computer modeling experiments, based on data compiled by the US Army Intelligence Command on antiwar civilians. The data reportedly was received at Lincoln over the ARPANET, a research oriented computer network funded by the Department of Defense.

The nature of the work would make it "unlikely" that researchers would report to his committee, Point said. "To be perfectly honest," he told *The Tech*, "there are a lot of loopholes in the way the committee's charge is set up. There are a lot of projects that go on without any review."

## NOTES

\* Baker House Explorer Post 76 — which has a specialty in General Science and Engineering, is launching its first major membership drive amongst the MIT community. The Post is open to any high-school-age teenager, with preference given to relatives of MIT affiliated people. Adults wishing to help out, or anyone wishing information, contact Neil Kaden (494-0440, or x3-3162). Meetings are held every other Wed. in Baker House from 7pm to 9pm.

\* The semi-annual Course VI Steak Fry will be held Thursday April 24, at 6pm in the lobby of Building 13. There will be steaks, potatoes, salads and cold beer and soda. Tickets are \$3.25 and are available in Room 38-476.

\* APO and the Vietnamese Students Association will sponsor a Funds Relief Drive to help the refugees in South Vietnam. Booth will be set up in Lobby 10, April 16 to May 9, from 10am to 3pm.

\* A display of paintings, sculpture, ceramics, and weaving, sponsored by Women Exhibiting in Boston (WEB), is at the Center for Research on Women in Higher Education and the Professions in Cheever House, 828 Washington St., Wellesley. The exhibit is open from 2:30 — 4:30pm on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday through May 23. "Women/Erotica," an exhibit of erotic art done by five New England women, will be on display April 9-17 in 200 Billings Hall at Wellesley.

\* Walter Sullivan, author, Science Editor of the New York Times, and explorer, will speak on "The Earth's Environment — Can We Survive?", on Thursday, April 17, at 8pm in the Lowe Auditorium of the Arlington High School, 869 Massachusetts Avenue, Arlington.

\* The Chinese Intercollegiate Choral Society will present an evening of Chinese Music at 8:00pm, Sunday, April 27, in Morse Auditorium, Boston University, 602 Commonwealth Avenue, Boston. Free.

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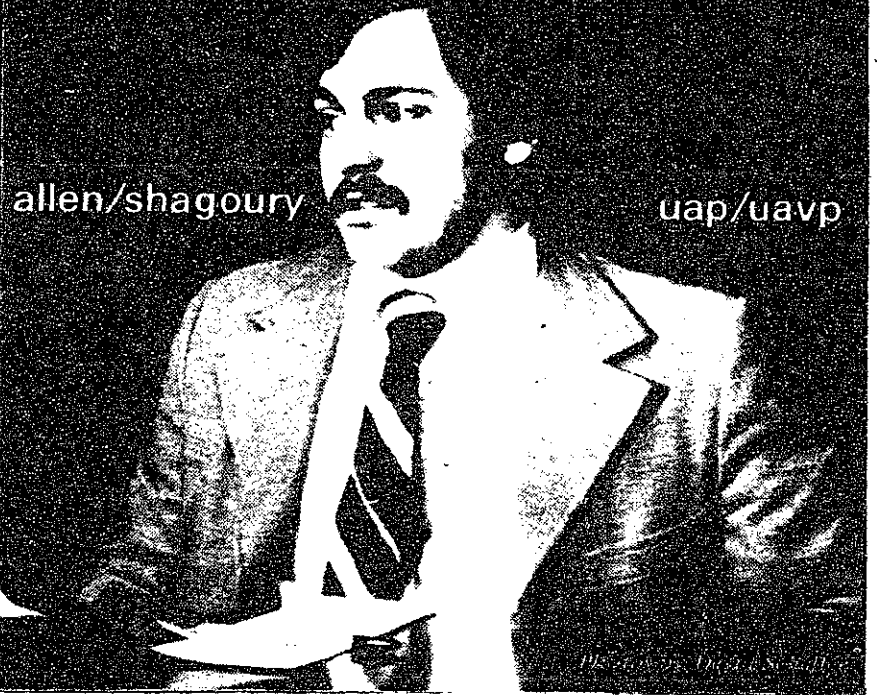
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The program will include some of Israel's finest entertainment including: Fran Avni, a leading Israeli singer, formerly of the Duda-im group in Israel; Moni and Miki Yakim, mimes — Mr. Yakim, a colleague of Marcel Marceau, directed the New York presentation of "Jacques Brell is Alive and Well"; the Makor dancers, an Israeli folkdancing troupe; and the Tsabarim Trio. In addition there will be a sound and light show, and the Tizmoret Kaluniot Band accompanying the show and party.

Following the performances, there will be an Israeli Coffee House with Israeli food, refreshments, and folkdancing.

Sunday, April 20, 8:00pm, Sanders Theater, Kirkland and Oxford Streets. Tickets at the door. Admission \$3.00, \$2.00 for students with ID. The box office opens at 7:00pm. For info call 876-6138, 566-0702, or 266-3882.

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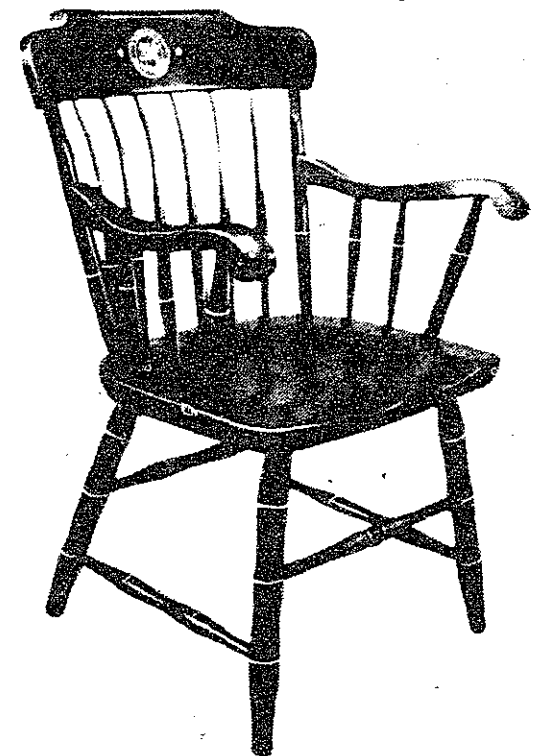
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# Sports

## B-ball notches 1st NE win

(Continued from page 12)

time Tufts had left the field and was ready to hit. Then came the incredible decision, when the umpire at the plate decided that the ball had really hit the ground, ordered Tufts to take the field again, put the runners on first, second, and third with two outs, with MIT still at bat.

This was understandably too much for the Jumbos, who angrily claimed then that the ball had never hit the ground, that it wasn't right to let their pitcher sit for fifteen minutes waiting for a call to be made, but the home plate umpire stuck to his decision, and the infuriated Jumbos took the field. However, Rick Olson '78 hit an embarrassingly innocuous ground ball to the second baseman, who flipped it to first to squash the rally.

From then on the game was nasty, featuring junior Mike Royal's tackle of Bob Berluti between third and home, after Berluti had crashed third baseman Felton on an earlier play knocking him out of the game. Tufts tried to give the game away in the ninth inning, but Vince Maconi '76 took a 3-2 pitch with the bases loaded and two outs for a called third strike to end the nightmare.

The Beavers collapsed against Bates Friday, as they could muster only four singles off Bates sidearm John Willhoite. The Bobcats scored in every inning but the fourth, collecting thirteen hits and eight stolen bases on their way to a 13-0 victory. The Beavers again lacked the clutch hit and played a very poor game in the field, as several fly balls sailed over outfielders' heads, and the Bates baserunners ran wild when pitcher Rick Olson '78 did not show

### W softball faces BU Friday night

By Kathy Roggenkamp

(Kathy Roggenkamp '77 is a member of the women's softball team.)

The MIT women's softball season will begin Friday afternoon when the team faces Boston University at Nickerson Field at 6:00. Preparation for the four-game season began in mid-March with workouts in Rockwell Cage. In April, the team began concentrated practice outside under the direction of grad student Dave Castanon.

Individually, the team members are more talented than those who played last season. That team faced only Brown and lost decisively. The success of women's softball at MIT this year will depend on how well the women work together. Big bats for the team may include Lisa Jablonski '77, Maura Sullivan '76, and Fran Lussier G.

The MIT nine will play at UNH April 29 and here against Emerson May 2.

them any pickoff move.

Bowdoin's field still had snow on it in places, but this could not cool the Beaver bats that had been frustrated for so long. After a stretch of five games with only twenty hits and ten runs, MIT pounded out twelve hits and cashed in 15 walks from the Bowdoin pitchers to bury the Polar Bears, 20-3. The Beavers saw a 3-0 lead vanish as Bowdoin got three walks and three Texas league singles on pop flies to knot the score, 3-3 in the second inning. MIT then scored 17 runs, eight in the sixth inning, to put the game away.

It was Bowdoin's turn to strand runners, as they left 15 men on base while the Beavers left only six on the sacks while wheeling twenty runs. Beaver batting stars were legion, as Maconi went two for three, with three RBI, three walks, and two

runs scored; and Dziekan had three RBI, three hits (including a double and a triple) in six trips and two runs scored. Henriksson smashed a bases-loaded triple in the sixth, Kummer went one for two, scored twice and added two RBI, Felton connected for two hits in three at-bats, three runs, and two RBI, and David Yauch '75 got one hit in two trips, three walks, four runs, and two stolen bases. Royal pitched the first six frames and picked up his fourth win against one loss.

The Beavers will face Harvard Tuesday and Lowell Tech Wednesday, both on Briggs Field at 3pm. Both are crucial games, and the Beavers must also overcome their problem of losing their home contests. Then on Saturday, the Beavers will travel to Wesleyan, the reigning New England ECAC champs, for a 2pm contest.



Members of the Yale's women's crew team receive the Eisenberg Cup from MIT's Dean of Student Affairs, Dr. Carola Eisenberg (fourth from left). MIT placed third behind the Elis and Princeton in this year's inaugural competition.

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# Sports

## Beavers smash Bowdoin after Bates, Tufts losses

By Lawrence D. David

The MIT baseball Beavers extended their losing streak to three games with uninspired losses to Tufts, 8-4, and to Bates, 13-0, then rebounded Saturday to roast the Bowdoin Polar Bears on their own field, 20-3. The Beavers will take a 7-4 mark into their biggest game of the season versus Harvard on Tuesday.

On Tuesday April 8th the Tufts Jumbos stampeded the Beavers, 8-4, as the Beaver bats could not produce any key hits with men on base.

MIT had hammered out a 3-1 lead at the end of three innings on the strength of Dan Sundberg's single, which scored Mike Dziekan '76 and Herb Kummer '75. The Tufts catcher heaved the ball into right field trying to get the sophomore speedster going back to first, and Sundberg legged it around the basepaths on the three-base error to put the Beavers up by two. Then the roof fell in.

Tufts catcher Mike Russo blasted a three-run homer in the fourth to put Tufts up to stay, 4-3. GBL All-Star Bill Norton made it 5-3 with a run-scoring double in the fifth. The Beavers

then had their chance to get back in the game in one of the strangest baseball incidents ever to take place at Briggs Fields.

There were two outs in the bottom of the MIT seventh, with Roy Henriksson '76 on second and Jeff Felton '78 on first. Steve Edelson '76 struck out and the catcher rolled the ball back to the mound, thinking that the third out had been made.

However, Coach Fran O'Brien had other ideas, as he ordered his men to run the bases, as the ball had hit the ground as Edelson swung at it and thus was still alive. A third strike pitch that hits the ground cannot be legally caught by the catcher, and thus the catcher must either tag the batter-runner with the ball or throw the ball to third, second, or preferably first base for a force-out in order to put the batter out in this situation. The catcher had done none of these and all three runners came around to score.

Meanwhile, Coach O'Brien argued with the umpires, claiming that the pitch hit the ground and that Edelson had never been put out. The argument raged on for fifteen minutes, in which (Please turn to page 11)



Lacrosse co-captain Rick Bye '75 (25) tries to dodge three Amherst defenders in Saturday's 12-8 loss while Engineer Defenseman Craig Johnston '77 (9) looks on.

## Amherst rallies to top lacrosse

By Glenn Brownstein

Scoring six goals in the final quarter, Amherst's varsity lacrosse team broke open a close game to defeat MIT, 12-8. The Engineers led three times in the game (2-0, 3-2, 6-5), but had their problems with Amherst in the final period as the Lord Jeffs scored four straight goals midway in the quarter to gain the victory.

For the first time this year, MIT scored the first goal of the game as Bob Connor '75 took a

pass from George Braun '75 at the 2:43 mark to put the Engineers in front, 1-0. Evan Schwartz '75 followed with a score one minute later to put MIT up 2-0.

Amherst rallied to tie the score at 3-3 early in the second quarter, though, and the teams traded goals three times to send the squads into the game's final fifteen minutes tied, 6-6.

Throughout this season, MIT has started games slowly, allowing opponents to roll to five- and six-goal leads early in the contest. Although the Engineers had no problem in the early moments of the Amherst game, the team's recurrent "first-quarter blues" came in the fourth quarter this time, as Amherst steamrolled MIT.

After two Amherst goals in the period's first two minutes had staked the Lord Jeffs to an 8-6 lead, a Braun-to-Schwartz goal at the 5:29 mark brought MIT within one. However, just

47 seconds later, Amherst scored the game-winning goal, that took much of the fight out of MIT, on a semi-break. Bob Minicucci tallied the clincher, one of four goals that afternoon for the Amherst attackman.

Amherst then added three more times before Rich Henige '75 scooped a ground ball into the net to close out the scoring.

Amherst outshot MIT, 59-24 (37-13 on net), but the Engineers stayed in the game largely on the strength of sophomore Jeff Singer's goaltending. Singer made 24 saves in his best single-game performance of the year. Also sharp in net was middle Bob Kenley '75, who made a difficult save in the second period while substituting for Singer, who was serving a slashing penalty at the time.

MIT's difficult schedule (six of New England's top eleven teams) continues today at Bowdoin. The Engineers then return home Friday to play Holy Cross in a 4:00pm contest.

## Golf defeats Williams, Tufts

By Bob Nilsson

(Bob Nilsson '76 is a member of MIT's golf team.)

In a golf match as exciting as Jack Nicklaus' win in this week-end's Masters Tournament, the Engineers topped two of New England's perennial golf powers, Wesleyan and Tufts, on Friday to open the team's spring season.

The match was highlighted by two sudden death playoffs with the outcome of the meet in doubt until MIT's number seven golfer Leo Bonnell '77 won on the 19th hole. Captain Peter Wolczanski '76, playing number one, downed his Wesleyan opponent 3 and 2, but lost to Tufts 2 down. Number two for MIT, Mark Swenson '78, defeated Wesleyan 1 up and Tufts 5 and 4. MIT's numbers three Jim Harrison '76 and four Bob Nilsson '76 could not produce a

point, Harrison losing 5 and 4 to Tufts; Bob Kneeland '77 number five, and John Nugent '77, number six, swept their matches, Kneeland up on both and Nugent 2 up on his two opponents.

Bonnell, in the thriller against Tufts, won on the first hole of his sudden death playoff. He also defeated Wesleyan 5 and 4. The final scores were 5-2 against Wesleyan and 4-3 against Tufts. These wins boosted the year's record to 5-1-1.

For those unfamiliar with scoring in golf matches, there are seven team members who compete head to head in 18 hole match play with the corresponding number on the opposite team. One point is awarded to the victor in each match. The outcome of the individual matches are expressed in terms of holes up and holes to go. A

score of 5 and 4 means that the winner closed out his opponent on the 14th hole, being five holes up with only four holes to go. Should the match end on the eighteenth hole the outcome is expressed as one or two up.

The week of spring break was spent shaping up the team's game in Georgia and Florida. The team played matches in Savannah, Ga. against Armstrong State College before heading to Melbourne, Fla. where they stayed at FIT and played at the Admiralty Golf Club. Along the way the team also matched up against Williams College at Sea Island Country Club and Valdosta State and California State at Francis Lake Country Club, both in Georgia.

The golfers always face their toughest competition in the spring when the schedule includes Harvard and Trinity. A new threat to MIT this year may be Babson who defeated Tufts in their opening match with their top men in the 70's.

Aside from intercollegiate match play, the team will be playing in the 36 hole Greater Boston Collegiate Athletic Association's Tournament on April 22 at Concord Country Club and the first annual Massachusetts College Championship to be held in May.

## Sporting Notices

This year's Intramural Track Meet will be held on Sunday, April 27. The meet will begin at 11:00am with both trials and finals on the same day.

Although entries will be accepted up until the time of the meet, all team rosters must be submitted by 5:00pm, Wednesday, April 23, to be eligible for the team trophy and personal awards. Please leave all entry forms in the IM Track Manager's mailbox in W32-121.



MIT's newest intramural sport, Community Baseball, got underway last weekend with all four teams playing twice. Over 70 members of the MIT community are involved in the sport's first season.

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Cable TV/Data Processing/Creating  
Other Realities With Computers-Video

April 21st 9-5 (Monday-No School)

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